

TEST QUESTIONS FOR PERFORMANCE METRICS/INDICATORS TRAINING MODULE

1. A simple dictionary definition of a metric is a “standard of measurement.”
☐ True
☐ False
2. Although under review, the existing NASA Agency Contractor Metrics Program is defined in NHB 2340.4A, Contractor Metrics Handbook.
☐ True
☐ False
3. As defined in NHB 5340.4A, Contractor Metrics means “The set of data which provides specific measures of contractor performance...”.
☐ True
☐ False
4. Which of the following items should be considered in selecting metrics for in-plant surveillance of NASA contractors?
☐ Contract type and requirements
☐ Available Government resources
☐ Existing contractor metrics/tracking systems
☐ All of the above
5. In establishing a set of contractor performance metrics, it is *always* a good rule of thumb to collect as much detailed data as possible even for areas of no interest; ignore “big picture” metrics.
☐ True
☐ False
6. A contractor’s project management operations generally include which of these key activities?
☐ Project management planning and integration
☐ Coordination of contractor functional activities
☐ Contractor program control functions for the project
☐ All of the above
7. Metrics used by a contractor’s project management function might be expected to indicate which of the following activities?
☐ Status of cost, schedule, and technical requirements
☐ Key project milestones and events
☐ Corrective action plans and their status
☐ All of the above
8. A contractor’s contract management function usually involves activities related to estimating and pricing of project Requests for Proposal and proposals.
☐ True
☐ False

TEST QUESTIONS FOR PERFORMANCE METRICS/INDICATORS TRAINING MODULE

9. The contractor focal point for mandatory government inspection points would normally be found in which of the following contractor organizational functions?
- ☐ Quality Assurance
 - ☐ Contracts Department
 - ☐ Materials Department
 - ☐ None of the above
10. Which of the following items would you most likely use as a metric for quality assurance status?
- ☐ Number of Class I Engineering Change Proposals
 - ☐ Number of overage purchase orders
 - ☐ Project Scrap, Rework, and Repair Trend
 - ☐ Percent of small business contracts
11. In selecting metrics to support surveillance of contractor quality assurance activities, the area of supplier quality should *not* be considered since this is the prime contractor's responsibility.
- ☐ True
 - ☐ False
12. The contractor's Engineering Department is normally the focus for configuration management and technical analyses.
- ☐ True
 - ☐ False
13. For surveillance of the contractor's engineering area, which of the following choices would be an appropriate type of metric?
- ☐ Number of overage contract change orders
 - ☐ Design review readiness and status
 - ☐ Monthly delivery schedule
 - ☐ Cost Performance
14. The contractor's manufacturing operations area is totally responsible for the final design activities.
- ☐ True
 - ☐ False
15. Performance indicators used by the contractor's manufacturing operations area should normally reflect production status such as hardware delivery versus contract schedule.
- ☐ True
 - ☐ False

TEST QUESTIONS FOR PERFORMANCE METRICS/INDICATORS TRAINING MODULE

16. If you were conducting in-plant surveillance of a NASA prime contractor, what potential sources of performance metrics would you expect to have available?
- ☐ Contractor-prepared information
 - ☐ Contract-required deliverable data
 - ☐ Mission operations results and analysis
 - ☐ All of the above
17. From an in-plant surveillance perspective, performance metrics/indicators are considered “nice to know” information and are generally considered to have little value in verifying satisfactory contractor performance of contract requirements.
- ☐ True
 - ☐ False
18. To establish a set of metrics for Government use and analysis, you should determine what metrics you need, establish the sources, and keep simple tracking records.
- ☐ True
 - ☐ False
19. The in-plant surveillance of contractors has demonstrated conclusively that there is *not* a need to baseline and validate the metrics chosen for tracking performance.
- ☐ True
 - ☐ False
20. It is very important that performance metric data serve as a catalyst for management review and corrective action of adverse performance trends.
- ☐ True
 - ☐ False
21. A trend chart showing cost and schedule data versus the project plan would be a typical example of a metric for which of the following?
- ☐ Quality Assurance
 - ☐ Property Management
 - ☐ Project Management
 - ☐ Engineering
22. As discussed in this training, a chart trending the number of open change orders would be an expected performance metric of contract management.
- ☐ True
 - ☐ False

**TEST QUESTIONS FOR PERFORMANCE
METRICS/INDICATORS TRAINING MODULE**

23. Mandatory Government Inspection activity, Material Review Board actions, and Pareto Defect Rates are examples of _____ performance indicators.

- ☐ Engineering
- ☐ Purchasing
- ☐ Contracts
- ☐ Quality Assurance

24. The number of Class I Engineering Change Proposals (ECPs) per month and the number of Major Waivers per month are examples of _____ performance indicators.

- ☐ Engineering
- ☐ Purchasing
- ☐ Contracts
- ☐ Quality Assurance

25. Actual end item deliveries versus the project contract delivery schedule is an example of _____ performance indicators.

- ☐ Engineering
- ☐ Manufacturing Operations
- ☐ Receiving and Inspections
- ☐ Quality Assurance